

Alcoholic Kidney Remedies to Blame for Much Disease.

Remember this—Kidney-Wort Tablets CANNOT contain alcohol.

ALVIN L. LANGLEY cured of constant Backache and Constipation.

Oct. 1, 1903, Alvin L. Langley, 423 S. N. Jersey, Indianapolis, Ind., wrote: "I have used Kidney-Wort Tablets for diseased kidneys and bowel trouble. I tried numerous other remedies without getting any relief from the constant backache and burning sensation in the region of my kidneys, and habitual constipation, but after taking one bottle of Kidney-Wort Tablets I experienced such relief that I cannot say enough in its praise. I have never had the least return of the trouble, although it has been almost a year since I took it."

Diabetes is a wasting and terrible form of kidney disease. The pronounced signs of diabetes are, great thirst, loss of flesh, loss of strength, constipation, harsh, dry skin, dropsical tendencies and great physical weakness.

Let your morning urine stand 24 hours. High color, cloudy, or reddish sediment means kidney trouble.

Insist upon **DR. PETTINGILL'S**

Kidney - Wort Tablets

They CURE
Kidney Complaints,
Bladder Complaints.

TAFT AND THE FILIPINOS

Stories of the Governor's Life
In the Philippines.

HOW HE LEARNED A NATIVE DANCE

By Aid of a Young Lawyer's Drawings He Mastered a Filipino Quadrille—Misinterpretation of His Words While Cautioning Native Officials to Be Faithful to Their Trust—His Devotion to Duty.

The World's Work for December contains the following anecdotes about Governor William H. Taft of the Philippines, who is to succeed Elihu Root as secretary of war.

When William H. Taft, formerly judge of the United States circuit court, became governor of the Philippine Islands, the Spaniards had drawn the color line in Manila. He set about breaking it down. He not only invited the leading Filipinos to the official Wednesday receptions at his palace, but native women were also asked to receive with Mrs. Taft. When he attended a Filipino dinner, he always made it a point to take in one of the leading native women. He studied the Filipino at work and at play, and his ability to join in their national life was a factor that contributed much to his popularity.

When Governor Taft was on his way to the capital of the Tagalos province, it was observed that he was in close conference with a prominent young Filipino lawyer, who went along as representative of the Federal party newspaper. The lawyer left in the governor's hand a piece of paper on which he had made some drawings. The following night the inevitable banquet and ball which formed part of the entertainment at every provincial capital took place. The ball began with the regodon, the Spanish quadrille, much more difficult than our quadrille. The various steps are not called out. As the music sounded Governor Taft stopped off with the wife of the president and escorted her to a place in the first set. The young Americans in the party were expecting their chief to make a mistake in the complicated figures, but he made only one slip, a record better than most of the Filipino dancers. It developed, however, that the governor had got the Filipino lawyer to draw a diagram of the quadrille figures, and he carried the paper in his hand when he made his first attempt.

Governor Taft once found, in his desire to deal first hand with the people, that it would be necessary to use very plain language. He was visiting at a small province, and through his interpreter he cautioned the natives who had been appointed to office to be faithful to their trust.

"If you do not, your official heads will be cut off," he added.

The native officials looked at him in horror. One put his hand nervously to his throat. Here was a new form of punishment, Governor Taft quickly

saw how his words had been misinterpreted and hastened to assure his hearers that he had no designs on their lives.

Complete accessibility marked Governor Taft's attitude toward the people. In his various visits to provinces and in his first long trip in which he established provincial government in twenty provinces he worked harder than any member of his party. He listened patiently to every long speech by natives, and he accepted every hospitality. After this arduous trip he was induced to make a visit to Benquet, which is noted for its cooling breezes. The trip was up the rocky bed of a mountain torrent. Governor Taft rode part of the way in an ambulance and toiled the last five miles up a narrow road on horseback. His great weight made the ride very fatiguing. He was so delighted with the place after all the discomfort of the journey that he dictated a cablegram to Secretary Root, telling of his pleasure at shivering within a hundred miles of Manila, which was very hot. He also described his rough ride on horseback. The next day he received the following cablegram from Mr. Root:

Glad you had such a comfortable trip. How is the horse?

At his offices in Manila Governor Taft received the lowliest Filipino. He once kept a prominent American capitalist waiting while he listened to the story of an old woman whose house had been burned during a cholera epidemic and whose remuneration by the government was one gold dollar short of what she had expected.

When he started back to the Philippines in 1902, he had just recovered from an ailment that had necessitated several difficult operations. His physician said to him:

"You are cured now, but if you return to the tropics I cannot answer for your remaining so."

At the time, he said to an ex-employee of the Philippine government who had been invalided home and was consulting him about going back:

"We want in the service all the men that we can get with experience and with interest in the work. This is one of our problems. But I cannot feel it right to urge, even to advise, you to return there, when you risk your health in doing so."

The tears stood in his eyes as he spoke. He realized the risk he was taking.

A Church Built in One Day.

A church capable of seating 3,000 persons was built between daybreak and midnight on a recent Saturday in a suburb of Chicago. The contract for erecting the church was signed on Friday at midnight, and the building was dedicated on Sunday morning. No floor was laid, the ground being simply covered with shavings, but modern conveniences, such as furnaces and electric lights, were not omitted.

A Long Fence.

The fence about the Fort Belknap Indian reservation in Montana is forty miles wide and sixty miles long. It probably is the longest fence in the world.

HANNA PICKS PARKER.

Senator Says the Judge Will Win Democratic Nomination.

GIVES REASONS FOR HIS OPINION

The Senator, Walter Wellman Says, Believes All Wings of Democratic Party Will Favor the New York Man—With Him as Candidate For President, He Says, Republicans Must Fight Hard to Carry Empire State.

Senator Hanna believes the Democratic party will nominate Judge Arton B. Parker of New York for president next year, says Walter Wellman, the special correspondent of the Philadelphia Press at Washington. He also believes Judge Parker will make a strong candidate and that the Republicans will have to fight hard to carry New York state for President Roosevelt. He has no fear that President Roosevelt is to be defeated, but he does not share the views of those Republicans who think the battle is to be won with ease. He believes there is to be a stiff and stubborn fight and that the Republican ticket will win on account of the popularity of the president in the west and northwest.

Senator Hanna, who returned from New York recently, expressed to a friend who saw him there not long ago the views given in the foregoing paragraph.

Mr. Hanna has never believed the Democratic party would nominate ex-President Cleveland next year, though he has not denied that in his opinion Mr. Cleveland would prove the strongest candidate that party could put up. He has inclined to the opinion that it would be impossible for the Democrats to nominate the ex-president on account of the fierce and unyielding opposition of the Bryan Democrats of the west and a considerable share of the Democrats who are not favorable to Mr. Bryan, but who dislike Mr. Cleveland as a result of old scores.

A number of southern Democratic senators have told Mr. Hanna that if Mr. Cleveland were to be nominated they could not guarantee Democratic success in their states. One of the most prominent men from Texas, representing his state in congress, declared that in his opinion the nomination of Cleveland would result in Texas giving her electoral vote to President Roosevelt. This man said scores of prominent Democrats of his acquaintance had told him they would vote for Roosevelt if Cleveland were made their party candidate, and a number of them added that they would not only bolt the ticket, but would take the stump for Roosevelt.

Since the publication of Mr. Cleveland's letter of declination Senator Hanna has been more than ever convinced that Judge Parker will be the Democratic candidate. He picked Parker as a winner six months ago and sees no reason to change his mind. His conviction is based upon a knowledge of the fact that the Democrats will naturally and instinctively seek a man who has a chance to win, and he believes the conditions are such that they will hit on Parker as that man.

Judge Parker's strength is that he has no troublesome record on public questions and is acceptable to all wings of the party. He voted for Bryan and therefore bears the stamp of "regularity" and at the same time is not objectionable to the conservative wing of the party nor to the business interests of the country.

Mr. Hanna does not say so in plain language, but it is well understood by his friends that since his recent sojourn in New York he is convinced the "money power" will throw a large share of its influence in favor of Judge Parker if he is nominated and against President Roosevelt. The Rockefeller interest, by long odds the most powerful chain of banks, railways, insurance companies and industrial corporations in the world, is for some reason or other extremely bitter against President Roosevelt, and unless a change comes over the spirit of its dreams it will without much doubt contribute large sums to the Democratic campaign fund.

James J. Hill is also known to be bitter against the president and is relied on by the Democrats for a handsome campaign subscription and also for efforts to carry one or two states in the extreme northwest for the Democratic ticket.

The friends of President Roosevelt are not at all worried by the reports which come from New York through Senator Hanna and others that the Rockefellers are determined to defeat him. President Roosevelt himself is not afraid of the money power. He believes that when it becomes known the richest man in the world, a man who wields a giant power through his control of vast sums of money, is inimical to the president because the president has dared to try to do his duty the effect upon the popular mind will be extremely favorable to the Republican candidate.

During Senator Hanna's recent sojourn in New York city final efforts were made by men who represent great corporations and who are anxious to defeat President Roosevelt to induce Mr. Hanna to make a stand for the Republican nomination. Mr. Hanna gave no encouragement to these people. To the contrary, he declined their proffers of help and declared that under no circumstances would he be a candidate against Mr. Roosevelt. It appears to be settled beyond peradventure that if the Rockefellers and Hills continue their determination to defeat President Roosevelt they will have to operate through the Democratic party and not within the Republican ranks.

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SHREDDED WHEAT BISCUIT

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DR. EDSON'S SURPRISE.

Electric Bath With Which New York Physician Amused Visitors.

A visitor to the home of the late Dr. Cyrus Edson of New York was struck by the many queer objects he saw scattered about the rooms. Directly off the main corridor is a room the furnishing of which cost many thousands of dollars. Besides a few richly upholstered chairs and a table the furnishings were of a medicinal order.

As you stepped into the room you shuddered at the sight of a large wire cage dangling by wires over a chair. About five feet away from the dangling net was a large box which stood upon four glass pedestals. The box had glass sides, and a peep into it showed four large white wheels. The visitor naturally inquired what the machine was for. A New York World reporter who had occasion to interview Dr. Edson some time ago asked this question.

"Oh," replied the doctor, "that is my patent electrical shower bath. Just try it."

The reporter sat in the chair and the net was lowered over his head and body. A colored man turned a crank in the machine and in an instant a buzzing sound filled the room. The effect on the reporter was startling. A spray of electricity surrounded him, and for all the world it seemed as though water was dropping on his head. Slight shocks of electricity ran through the system.

"Would you like it cold?" inquired Dr. Edson.

The reporter nodded.

A button was pressed, and, lo and behold, the spray felt as though a stream of ice cold water had been turned on and was dropping on the head and running down the back. Suddenly and without any warning the button was released and another pushed. The cold air disappeared and as if by magic a hot stream nearly 100 degrees warm surrounded the reporter. Gradually the heat was turned off, and a nice, refreshing cool breeze enveloped the reporter.

The effect was grand. The reporter, who had been suffering from the heat of the outside street, felt rejuvenated.

"The machine is a great cure for nervousness and insomnia," Dr. Edson told the reporter. "There is no harm in it, and although 1,000 volts pass through it it gives no perceptible shock."

HOWLETT'S WIDOW PARTY.

Syracuse Man, Persuaded by Proposals, Will Not Have Another Party.

"No, indeed; no more widow parties for me," said Alfred A. Howlett, the millionaire widower of Syracuse, the other day when he was asked whether he intended to celebrate his next birthday after the manner of his last, says the New York World. "Do you know, I'll never hear the last of that widow party. I'll bet my name and the story of that widow party are known all over the world."

"Letters of proposals of marriage and every other darning thing keep right on coming now, and it's most a year since it happened. Hundreds of 'em from every civilized country in the world except China. But I have clippings from Chinese papers containing the account of my widow banquet. Some day I intend to turn them over to the historical association. If I live until Feb. 17, I shall celebrate my eighty-third birthday by having a few men friends in to dinner. Not a woman shall be there, and as for widows—"

Chinese Hope.

Chinese seagoing junks use great quantities of rope, especially of large sizes, instead of anchor chains. This is made from some of the palms raised in southern China, and the manufacturing of the rope is done also in the south by the men who navigate the boats.

New Criminal Plan.

Great Britain is to have an habitual criminal law resembling those of some of the American states. According to the London Daily Mail, the plan now under consideration is that of an industrial penal settlement for the special benefit of such "habituals," where special efforts would be made to reform them and opportunity given them of regaining their liberty by industry and good conduct, but only on probation.

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Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if Pile Ointment fails to cure you in 8 to 14 days. 50c.

STEAD'S NEW PAPER.

Features of a Daily Journal For London.

NO RACING AND NO STOCK REPORTS

English Journalist Says His Sheet Will Be a Home Paper and Cheerful—Girls to Be Messengers to Collect From Subscribers Complaints or "C. O. D." Orders.

London seems a fertile field for newspaper ventures, judging from the number of dailies that have sprung into existence during the last few years, says the New York Herald's correspondent.

Only recently Mr. Alfred Harmsworth's new Daily Mirror, a paper for women, made its first bow to the public, and now Mr. W. T. Stead is going to begin early next month a daily which will be almost entirely sociological in character.

Mr. Stead gave me some details as to the character and makeup of his new publication. "I hope not only to produce a paper," said he, "that will be good in itself, but at the same time create an organization among its subscribers for mutual purposes of co-operation. I think if I could manage to get 200,000 subscribers in London to whom I could hope to appeal each day, to whom I could deliver the paper at their own doors just at the time when the man has gone to business and the women and children of the household have an opportunity of reading it, great results might be accomplished."

"The Daily Paper"—and that, from all I could learn, is apparently the name Mr. Stead has selected—"will be an evening journal, delivered between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning. It will consist of twelve pages and will be sold on the news stands for a penny. It will be a little larger than the Westminster Gazette and delivered at houses. The subscription will be a shilling per month or half a guinea per year.

"The messengers, who will be bright young girls, will be instructed to collect from each subscriber letter complaints or advertisements in envelopes addressed to the editor, and in this way I hope to get in personal touch with all my readers."

"Twenty depots, in time to be increased to sixty, will be established at various points in the city, at each of which I expect to have a 'post restante,' which sort of thing does not exist in London now; a free telephone, circulating library, reading room or place to call and, I hope, an automatic restaurant."

"If a wife who has to stay at home wishes to send a message, all she will have to do will be to put it into an envelope in the morning, and in two hours it will be at the depot, the message will be sent on to the tradesman, the articles desired being delivered 'C. O. D.' in the afternoon."

"It is a great social experiment as to whether one can use a newspaper for social service. A newspaper is the only organizing center left to the world which is not necessarily sectarian or partisan. I shall be a sort of preaching friar who will be willing to act as a maid of all work."

"The Daily Paper will be a home paper. Everything will be kept out of which one might not desire one's children to see. There will be no racing in it and no stock exchange reports. Thus I shall get so much more space, it will be intensely political, but not partisan, the idea being to cause the atmosphere of the home to permeate the whole empire. The paper is going to be cheerful. I shall be an optimist of optimists and try to find the goodness of badness and bright points of everything, including London fog and Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy."

"As to its contents, there will be a serial on the basis of an endless story, which will be based on events in the day's news. One page will be set aside for children."

"As to editorials, there will be a column leader and perhaps a column of occasional notes. About foreign news I shall not worry much at first. I want to localize the paper."

"There will be four editions, all published at the same hour, and one for each of the four divisions of London."

"The first number will appear Jan. 4."

"Another principle I hope to follow in the paper is of not hitting back when hit. I shall take it lying down and while in that posture see how I can do good to the hitter, though I rather fear this will be hard to live up to."

"There will be frequent cartoons and maps, two of the former appearing each day, original, borrowed, bought or stolen."

Mr. Stead told me he had also another subscription rate of a guinea a year, which entitles the subscriber not only to the Daily Paper and two other magazines, but also to an accident insurance policy for £100.

Heroic Butler.

During the recent church congress at Bristol, England, the lord mayor of the city gave a reception to the members of the congress, says the London News. The place was crowded almost to suffocation, and one prominent clergyman from the north of England, after having been duly presented to the lord mayor and lady mayors, found himself carried on by the crush through various rooms until he was taken again into the entrance hall, where a stream of comers were still being presented. He could not escape one way or another. The butler asked his name, when he at once replied, "I've been in before." Immediately the butler called out in a loud voice, "The Rev. Mr. Beene is before!"



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Fads in Men's Clothes.

The London tailors are doing every thing they can to induce their customers to use colored material for evening clothes, says the New York World. Shades of blue, green, crimson and plum, which look well by artificial light, and browns are worn. Yet few men have the courage to identify themselves with the innovation, which has a tendency to make them look like flunkies. Tight waisted, double-breasted overcoats with bold lapels are being worn by dressey Londoners, chiefly in gray. The craze for "loud," fancy waistcoats continues.

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